

Center for Slavic and East European Studies

Newsletter

361 Stephens Hall
University of
California
Berkeley, CA 94720
642-3230



Editor: Anne Hawkins 642-9107

PROCESSED

JUN 08 2006

GTU LIBRARY

NOTES FROM THE CHAIR

The month of April offers an extraordinary opportunity for those interested in the present and future of socialism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Through a combination of Bag Lunches, conferences, and guest lectures, we offer a full menu of hors d'oeuvres and entrées. In particular, I draw your attention to the Bag Lunch series on the countries of Eastern Europe by our visiting professor extraordinaire, J. F. Brown; the Berkeley-Stanford Conference on "The Future of Socialism in Eastern Europe"; the Colin Miller Memorial Lecture, "If I Were Advising Gorbachev: Notes of an Economist"; and the Outreach Conference (April 28-30), "Can Gorbachev's Reforms Succeed?" In addition, you will find other items listed in the Calendar of Events to be of relevance to these topics. UC Berkeley has emerged as a large, vibrant and renowned intellectual center for Russian, Soviet and East European studies. As April unfolds, treat yourself to a one-month immersion, and discover how exciting and momentous current developments in these countries are turning out to be!

George W. Breslauer, Chair

YOUNG SOVIET/CHINA SPECIALIST NAMED DIRECTOR OF BSP

Andy Kuchins, a specialist in Sino-Soviet relations from Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), brings, among other qualities, his considerable knowledge of the field, demonstrated administrative ability, and a formidable energy level to the position of executive director of the Berkeley-Stanford Program in Soviet Studies.

"As a new director, my first priority is to ensure the smooth running of the program for the semester: the scheduling of visitors, the recruitment of students to the Program for 1989-90, and the fellowship award competition. Thanks to an infusion of funding from the MacArthur Foundation, the Program is in a position to offer our students a number of different types of fellowships, including those for summer language training, graduate training, dissertation writing, and short-term dissertation travel grants."

In addition, there are two projects Andy is presently involved with. The first, a student working-papers manuscript to be published this spring in book form, is intended to give graduate students a forum for their longer, more ambitious research work. "And in conjunction with the book's publication, we're planning a conference to be held on May 5 at Stanford's Galvez House. I hope to have the student authors present their papers in a professional conference environment, with panels, moderators and discussants; it will be a good opportunity for the Berkeley and Stanford students to familiarize one another with their current work."

Before and during his graduate training, Andy taught at the high school and college level; he spent a summer at Radio Liberty, Paris, translating, writing and editing listener reports and emigre interview data; while at SAIS, he served as research and administrative assistant for Dr. Bruce Parrott, Director of the Soviet Studies Program. He investigated source materials on Soviet leadership politics, defense spending, and civil-military relations within the USSR, edited the "SAIS Soviet Update Newsletter," and organized conferences and seminars.

Andy is writing his dissertation on "Soviet Formulation of China Policy, 1978-1988," having become interested in Sino-Soviet relations when he "recognized the growing economic dynamism of Asia and the inevitably greater role Pacific Rim countries are going to play in international politics for the remainder of this century and into the next." He felt there was a need for more Soviet specialists in this area. "The dynamics of the Strategic Triangle--the interrelationships between US, China and the USSR--have been fluid over a twenty-year period. Nowhere has there been greater change in the last, say, ten years, than in Sino-Soviet relations. For example, trade has grown by a factor of more than ten. Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping will be meeting in Beijing this May, at which time it is likely that party relations, broken off in the 1966 fallout from the Sino-Soviet split, will be reestablished. While clearly the Sino-Soviet interaction carries great importance for policy-makers in Washington, it also makes an interesting case study to test realist vs. liberal interpretations of international relations."

He is pleased to be affiliated with two internationally renowned universities at which the Soviet Studies community is thriving. "The very talented students and faculty make working with the Program a rich experience indeed for everyone involved. In its first five years the Berkeley-Stanford Program has already achieved a great deal. I look forward to adding creative contributions and to administering the Program efficiently in the coming years."

**MARY GLUCK: "THE SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATION OF JEWISH MIDDLE CLASS LIFE
IN HUNGARY, 1880-1914"**

**By Joann Goven, Ph.D. Candidate
In the Department of Political Science**

In a March 8 Brown Bag lunch talk, Dr. Gluck discussed her work in progress, in which she explores the history of "the Jewish Question" as a set of discursive practices assuming modern form between 1880 and 1914. How is the Jewish Question talked about, what are the cultural conventions surrounding it, why did it arise at all in Central Europe, and what social and political conflicts are encoded in it?

Dr. Gluck, a visiting fellow at the Humanities Center, Stanford, and associate professor at Brown University, described the emergence of an autonomous Hungarian-Jewish public voice with the establishment of an extraordinary number of Hungarian-Jewish newspapers and journals during that period. The writers and editors of these publications attempted to constitute themselves as a new kind of pressure group, representing and articulating the interests of their community and simultaneously defining norms and values for the community itself. In response to anti-Semitic attacks on Jews as a politically alien, unassimilable element threatening the political integrity of the nation, the Hungarian-Jewish press used statistics and scholarly studies to demonstrate the sober rationality, importance, and usefulness to the nation of the Jewish community. In defending the role of the Jews in Hungary, they also reformulated the bases of citizenship away from historical rootedness and irrational sentiment, and toward utility, contract, and

J. F. BROWN: "EASTERN EUROPE AND PERESTROIKA"

By Nils Muiznieks, Second-Year Graduate Student
In the Department of Political Science

At a Brown Bag lunch talk on March 1, J. F. Brown, visiting professor in the Department of Political Science, former director of Radio Free Europe, and consultant at RAND/UCLA Center for the Study of Soviet International Behavior, outlined his analysis of the current economic and political situation in Eastern Europe. In discussing the impact of Gorbachev's call for perestroika on the Warsaw Pact countries, Brown indicated three gradations of receptivity to reform: the continuing dramatic change in Poland and Hungary, the "grudging" response of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, and the stubborn intransigence of Romania and East Germany.

Brown noted that in Poland and Hungary "the situation has changed with astonishing speed." Political, economic and social reform were underway in both countries before Gorbachev assumed power, but his accession greatly strengthened the positions of reformers. Brown stressed that a loss of public confidence "has forced both the Polish and Hungarian regimes into compromises, even capitulation." From an agreement to share responsibility with society's representatives, leaders in both countries have been coerced into power-sharing accords. Brown suggested that his audience might want to be alert to potential "turning point" developments in these two countries: in Poland, the outcome of the battle over power-sharing between the Jaruzelski regime and Solidarity; and in Hungary, the legalization of opposition forces not committed to socialism.

Czechoslovakia continues to be haunted by the trauma of 1968, which put the present leadership in place, and immobilized by the inertia of twenty years of "normalization." Brown argued that reform "would be read...as a vindication of what for twenty years has been rejected and reviled." In addition, uneasy relations between Czechs and Slovaks, each of whom fears that reform would strengthen the relative position of the other, constitute a great obstacle to change. Bulgaria, which took tentative steps along the path of reform, seems to have given up the struggle after Todor Zhivkov, its leader since 1954, was summoned to Moscow "for an earnest talk."

Because of its relatively secure economic situation, East Germany has successfully withstood reformist pressure. Moreover, fearing that a move toward the market would leave it open to the delegitimizing charge that the regime is merely imitating the West German model, the East German leadership has resisted any such move. "For them," said Brown, "root and branch reform is not only ideological apostasy, but also national betrayal." Romania, caught up in an effort to achieve internal homogeneity, has also failed to respond to calls for perestroika, and "the irreformable Ceausescu" continues his misrule unabated.

Further factors could come into play, accelerating movement in Eastern Europe toward Brown's "turning points." If past reform movements provide any precedents, current efforts will invariably raise the question of redefining relations with the Soviet Union. Again, the potential exists for interaction between Moscow's outer empire (Eastern Europe) and the inner empire (the non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union). Spillover effects from disturbances in one area might very well accelerate change elsewhere. And, said Dr. Brown, "the alliance seems to be falling to bits," as dramatized by the Hungarian-Romanian dispute and exacerbated by worsening economic conditions throughout Eastern Europe.

"East European reform is outpacing its Soviet counterpart," Brown said. "The gap between the two is widening, not narrowing." He argued that "the new situation makes all the old assumptions about the Soviet 'threshold of tolerance' obsolete," but added that if Gorbachev does indeed retain a threshold, his dilemma would seem to be a difficult one. Although some attempt to rein in Hungarian and Polish reformers is likely, Brown doubts the efficacy of the usual constraint mechanisms: leadership visits, personnel changes, crackdowns against demonstrators, and so on. He warned that the use of force in Eastern Europe would cause a major deterioration in East-West relations, inhibit perestroika within the USSR, and diminish Gorbachev's "relevance to the great issues of the present age."

**JAMES MACE ON "THE 1933 FAMINE IN THE UKRAINE:
THE HISTORICAL EVENT AND ITS RESURRECTION UNDER GLASNOST"**

**By Theodore Weeks, Ph.D. Candidate
In The Department of History**

Among the nightmarish episodes with which our century is unfortunately so replete, the Ukrainian famine of 1933 surely looms large. By now the facts are clear: millions starved in the USSR, especially in the northern Caucasus and Ukraine, and the world did nothing; some Western journalists, such as Walter Duranty, went so far as to deny the existence of any famine at all.

In his March 7 Bag Lunch talk, Dr. James Mace, currently director of the US Commission on the Ukraine Famine, succeeded in the seemingly impossible task of commenting on these somber facts in an objective manner. Beginning with a short account of the policies of "Ukrainianization" pursued by the party in the 1920s (this topic is treated in some detail in Mace's Communism and the Dilemmas of National Liberation), Dr. Mace went on to emphasize the link between collectivization as a politico-economic measure and Moscow's desire to crack down on overly independent and/or ambitious local parties or party leaders such as the Ukraine's Mykola Skrypnyk. In Mace's view, collectivization was accompanied from the start by repressive measures aimed against non-Russian nationalities. Thus seen, the famine of 1933 was but the last and most spectacular of anti-Ukrainian measures carried out by Moscow since the end of the 1920s.

After detailing some of the most important decisions and measures that stripped the countryside of grain and paved the way for mass famine in 1933, Mace turned to the issue of public discussion of the famine in the USSR. Long after the event, no public mention of the 1933 events was allowed. When the topic was finally broached in the 1960s, "famine" remained a taboo word. Rather, "difficulties" in food supply were admitted, but these were blamed on local leaders, not on Moscow. Only since 1987 has the subject gained broader attention in the Ukraine. Discussion of the famine has developed into a duel between the conservative historical profession in the Ukraine and the Ukrainian Writers' Union, which in July, 1987, began work on a book compiling diverse personal accounts of the suffering occasioned by the famine. At present, Mace concluded, the Ukrainian Writers' Union's call for greater glasnost on the matter seems to have emerged triumphant: All major issues on the famine have been conceded except for one. As yet, the nationality aspect of the famine (i.e. was the famine an instrument of anti-Ukrainian terror on the part of the central Russian government?) has not been discussed publicly.

NEWS FROM THE BERKELEY-STANFORD PROGRAM

The Berkeley-Stanford Program in Soviet Studies, in conjunction with the Slavic Center, was pleased to host several foreign visitors in March. Vladislav Zubok of the Institute for US and Canadian Studies in Moscow met with numerous faculty and students at Berkeley during his March 13-16 visit to the Bay Area.

Dr. Zubok gave a seminar on the topic, "Missed Opportunities in Soviet-American Relations in the 1950s and 1960s: Lessons for the Future." His discussion focused on the disarmament and test-ban negotiations of the Eisenhower/Kennedy years. Dr. Zubok believes a significant opportunity for some type of arms reductions agreement existed, but that it was scuttled by the U2 affair in May, 1960, which made disarmament negotiations a mere propaganda exercise. Dr. Zubok also noted numerous problems in the Geneva negotiations which preceded problems with the U2. The American negotiating position was muddled by bureaucratic haggling, while the Soviets were preoccupied with an impractical "grand design" approach to arms reduction.

Dr. Zubok made some comparisons with the situation today which lead him to think that now we have a much better opportunity for arms reductions. He sees Gorbachev in a far stronger political position than was Khrushchev, who had constantly to prove his power to his colleagues and so was led to "overplay" his hand. Dr. Zubok cited Soviet willingness to make unilateral cuts and to accept on-site inspections as evidence that Gorbachev has the military in hand. Another positive development is that, in contrast to the situation in the 1950s and 1960s, the notion of "victory" in major war is now thought rather ridiculous. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, today the USSR perceives its gravest threat as emanating from internal causes rather than from external danger.

This presentation represents an early phase of a larger research project, and all those attending the seminar wished Dr. Zubok good luck in gaining access to other archives of policy-making apparatuses in order to gain a complete picture of Soviet decision-making.

Also visiting Berkeley during mid-March were Dr. Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, director of the Center for Research of Public Opinion in Warsaw, Poland, and Piotr Kwiatkowski, assistant director of the Center. Dr. Kwiatkowski is noted for being the foremost specialist on public opinion research in Eastern Europe. He is also a leading liberal figure on the Polish political scene, a member of the Central Committee of the PUWP, and an advisor to General Jaruzelski.

In his seminars and discussions with students and faculty, Dr. Kwiatkowski emphasized the critical nature of the current period in post-war Polish history. Although an opportunity for extensive social and political change exists, this change must occur without severe destabilizing effects if it is to be effective and enduring. The danger comes from demagogues of both the left and right who urge confrontation rather than cooperation. General Jaruzelski and Lech Walęsa will be hardpressed to control their less patient constituencies, but if they do not, the situation will degenerate into tragedy.

Dr. Kwiatkowski also discussed his research more specifically and the methodology behind it. He brought with him copies of papers based on the research of his Center on topics such as "Polish Oppositionist Attitudes," "Polish Attitudes Toward Economic Reform," "Polish Attitudes Toward the USSR and the USA," and others. For more information on their research, or for copies of any papers, please contact Andy Kuchins at 415/642-6168.

SUPPORT OPPORTUNITIES

The Nineteenth Annual Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will be held June 26-August 18, 1989. Three intensive Ukrainian language courses will be offered: Beginning, Intermediate, and Advanced Ukrainian. Also offered will be twentieth-century Ukrainian Literature, Ukrainian History to 1800, and Topics in Modern Ukrainian History. Tuition scholarships are available. For guidelines and application materials write or call: Marianne Hrinda, H.U.S.I. Administrator, Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138; 617/495-7835. Early application is advised.

Columbia University announces a new graduate fellowship program, The Mortimer B. Zuckerman Fellowships, whose purpose is to provide immersion opportunities in the study of public policy issues and to interact through cultural exchanges. Twenty fellows will be selected for each academic year, including ten from the US. The application deadline for 1989-90 has passed, but late applications will be considered. Deadline for 1990-91 is JANUARY 15, 1990. For application forms contact: Dean Russell Berg, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Columbia U., 106 Low Library, New York, NY 10027, or Dean Robin Lewis, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia U., 420 W. 118th St., Room 1428, New York, NY 10027.

East European Program, Wilson Center: The Center's East European Program offers short-term grants for a maximum of one month's duration to scholars for use of research resources in the DC area. Applicants must be post-doctoral or advanced graduate students. The next application deadline is JUNE 1, 1989. Send c.v., concise research proposal and two letters of recommendation to: John R. Lampe, Secretary, East European Program, Wilson Center, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, Suite 704, Washington, DC 20024.

The next deadline for the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies' short-term grants program is JUNE 1, 1989. Contact: KIARS, Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institute, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, Suite 704, Washington, DC 20024; 202/287-3000.

SAIS 1989 Summer Program in Political Russian: The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) announces two sequential five-week sessions of intensive language training with emphasis on political, military and business vocabulary. Sessions run from June 5-July 7, and from July 10-August 11; basic, intermediate, advanced-intermediate and advanced classes are offered. Prerequisite: four years of college-level Russian or a placement interview. The deadline for application receipt is APRIL 15, 1989. Since this was a late arrival, we were not able to notify our readers in time for the April 1 fellowship deadline. For information and applications contact: Office of Summer Programs, School of Advanced International Studies, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036; or call 202/663-5713.

SUMMER ADVANCED RUSSIAN WORKSHOP FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

In addition to its summer programs for first- and second-year Russian language students, UC Berkeley will offer Slavic 30: Advanced Reading Russian for the Social Sciences. This intensive course is intended to help social scientists with a Russian/Soviet specialization develop essential skills in the reading of expository and scientific Russian texts, and to give them advanced practice in reading and conversation centered on abstract and technical concepts. Participants must have completed three years of Russian and have a background in a social science. The class meets M-T-W-TH 11-1, F 9-10. For further information contact: Summer Sessions, 2549 Life Sciences, 642-5611.

*The Center for Slavic and East European Studies, UC Berkeley, and
The Center for Russian and East European Studies, Stanford University,
present a conference,*

The Future of Socialism in Eastern Europe
Friday, April 14, 1989

MORNING SESSION: 9:00 am to noon, Berkeley City Club
Introduction: George W. Breslauer

Panel 1: Ethnic and Civic Dilemmas
Ronelle Alexander, Miklos Haraszti,
Ken Jowitt, Jacek Wasilewski

AFTERNOON SESSION: 1:00 pm to 5:15 pm, Berkeley City Club

Panel 2: International Influences on Reform
J.F. Brown, Volker Gransow, Eugene Hammel,
Jan Triska, Laura Tyson

Panel 3: Interrelations of Economic and Political Reform
Gail Kligman, Gregory Grossman, Nina Halpern,
Cas Poznanski, Richard Buxbaum

RECEPTION and DINNER: 5:45 pm, Women's Faculty Club

EVENING SESSION: 7:30 pm to 9:00 pm, Women's Faculty Club

Panel 4: Back to the Future
Mary Gluck, Andrew Janos,
Norman Naimark, Ruth Tringham

*All sessions are free and open to the public
For further information call: 642-3230*

Center for Slavic and East European Studies

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Now through May 6
ACT
Geary at Mason SF

THEATER: "Nothing Sacred," George Walker's loose adaptation of Turgenev's Fathers And Sons. Directed by Robert Woodruff. For tickets call: 415/673-6440.

Tues Apr 4
202 Barrows
12:10 pm

BROWN BAG LUNCH: The Slavic Center presents a series of discussions with Dr. James F. Brown (see March 1 Calendar listing). Each talk will focus on a specific East European country. On April 4, Dr. Brown will speak on the situation in Czechoslovakia.

Wed Apr 5
442 Stephens
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Szonja Szelenyi, assistant professor of sociology at Stanford, will speak on "Social Mobility and Class Structure in Hungary and the United States."

Thurs Apr 6
202 Barrows
12:10 pm

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Dr. James F. Brown on Bulgaria.

7 - 8 Apr
Trustees Auditorium
Asian Art Museum
Golden Gate Park SF

CONFERENCE: "St. Petersburg: The Arts in Imperial Russia." A two-day conference featuring lectures and concerts which center on nineteenth-century St. Petersburg. Call Humanities West at: 415/387-8780 for details and ticket information.

Sat Apr 8
Showcase Theater
Marin Civic Center
San Rafael
8:00 pm

CONCERT: Slavyanka, the Bay Area men's Slavic chorus, presents another in their spring concert series. Admission is \$10 general, \$8 seniors and students. For tickets

Sun Apr 9
Herbst Theatre
401 Van Ness SF
2:00 pm

CONCERT: "Arias For Peace," an afternoon of international music featuring Soviet and American operatic artists. The event, billed as "a celebration of US/Soviet relations," is sponsored by Beyond War, with Russart, the World Affairs Council and the Center for US/USSR Initiatives. Tickets may be obtained at STBS/Union Square or by calling 415/552-3656.

Mon Apr 10
223 Moses
4:00 pm

LECTURE: Christopher Jones, professor of political science, University of Washington, will speak on "Gorbachev's Conception of Restructuring the Warsaw Pact for the New Soviet Approach to European Security." Co-sponsored by the Institute of International Studies and the MacArthur Interdisciplinary Group on International Security Studies.

Tues Apr 11
202 Barrows
12:10 pm

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Dr. James F. Brown discusses Poland.

Wed Apr 12
442 Stephens
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Volker Gransow, associate professor of sociology, Free University of Berlin, and visiting professor of German Studies, UC Berkeley, will discuss "The East German Response to Soviet Reforms."

Thurs Apr 13
202 Barrows
12:10 pm

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Dr. James F. Brown on Hungary.

Fri Apr 14
The Berk City Club
Women's Fac Club
UC Berkeley campus
day and evening

CONFERENCE: The thirteenth annual Berkeley-Stanford Conference, sponsored jointly by the Slavic Center and CREES, Stanford, will address "The Future of Socialism in Eastern Europe." Please refer to the conference program in this issue for details.

Sun Apr 16
1st Unitarian Church
685 14th St
Oakland
4:00 pm

CONCERT: Another performance by Slavyanka, the Bay Area men's Slavic chorus. Admission is \$10 general, \$8 seniors and students.

Wed Apr 19
442 Stephens
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Dr. Maria Csanadi, research fellow, Institute of Social Sciences, Hungary, will speak on "Dividing the Pie: Bureaucratic Politics in Socialist Hungary."

Sun Apr 23
1st Congreg Church
27th & Harrison
Oakland
5:00 pm

CONCERT: Kitka, the East European Women's Chorus, in a special performance with the San Francisco Girls' Chorus: "Festival of Voices." \$9 general admission, \$7 seniors and children. For more information call 415/549-3313.

Mon Apr 24
Alumni House Lounge
UC Berkeley
4:00 pm

LECTURE: Mary Kaldor of the Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex, will speak on "The Imaginary War Between East and West." Co-sponsored by the Institute of International Studies and the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation.

Tues Apr 25
442 Stephens
3:30 pm

LECTURE: Jacek Czaputowicz, founding member of Freedom and Peace (WIP), an independent movement in Poland advocating reform of the military and working on environmental issues, will provide an overview of today's independent political activity in Poland. Sponsored by the Slavic Center. Humanitas, the International Human Rights Committee, has made possible his visit to the US.

Wed Apr 26
442 Stephens
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Siddieq Noorzoy, research associate, Institute of International Studies, will speak on "The Future of Soviet-Afghan Relations." Dr. Noorzoy was a delegate to the February, 1989, Consultative Council that formed the new Afghan government.

Fri, Sat Apr 28-30
Alumni House

TEACHERS CONFERENCE: "Can Gorbachev's Reforms Succeed?" The Slavic Center's weekend outreach program for teachers

Campus	provides an opportunity to explore and discuss the prospects for lasting reform in the USSR. Reservations are strongly advised. To register, call the Center at 642-3230.
Fri Apr 28 Tilden Rm St Union campus 4:00 pm	<u>LECTURE</u> : The annual Colin Miller Lecture will be given by Herbert S. Levine, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania. A leading US specialist on Soviet economics, Dr. Levine will speak on "If I Were Advising Gorbachev: Notes of an Economist."
Wed May 3 442 Stephens NOON	<u>BROWN BAG LUNCH</u> : David Shearer, fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford, will speak on "Industrialization, State-Building, and Social Legitimacy in Stalinist Russia."
Mon May 8 Alumni House 4:00 pm	<u>LECTURE</u> : John Lewis Gaddis, distinguished professor of history, Ohio State University, will speak on "The Shifting International System and the Future of US-Soviet Relations." Co-sponsored by the Institute of International Studies and the MacArthur Interdisciplinary Group on International Security Studies.

cont. from page 2

voluntary affiliation. In doing so, they created for themselves an unacknowledged paradox: were not the anti-Semites right in seeing them as carriers of an alien philosophy? The struggle over the definition of the Jewish Question thus becomes a struggle over the symbolic values of society as a whole, over the definition of the nation and who is entitled to power within it.

Dr. Gluck finds this unacknowledged paradox reflected in the silence of individual Jews (e.g. in autobiographies) regarding their own Jewishness. She points to the disjunction between private identity and public voice as being indicative of the hidden conflicts she intends to explore.

Center for Slavic and East European Studies
661 Stephens Hall
University of California
Berkeley, California
947 03

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage PAID
Berkeley, CA
Permit No. 1

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED